

EVERY MINER IN MINE WAS KILLED

Exact Number of Dead is Not Positively Known but in Neighborhood of Sixty.

OCCURRED AT TEROLIO, COLO.

How Many Perished May Never be Known as the Mine is Burning Fiercely.

Terolio, Colo., Oct. 28.—Advices have been received here that a terrific explosion occurred in the big coal mine known as the Terolio mine, and that every miner in the mine was killed. It is estimated that 50 to 60 men are dead.

The number reported as having gone into the mine this morning was 17 miners and four company men. These miners and company men were known to have gone into the mine and the exact number of dead may never be known, as the mine is burning and in all likelihood the bodies will be cremated.

The explosion took place in what is known as North mine No. 3, and is believed to have been caused by coal gas. The mine belongs to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

United States Government Stock Inspector F. J. Hornum was at Terolio when the explosion occurred. He returned here tonight and gives the following account of the affair: "I was standing not more than 300 yards from the mouth of the tunnel when the explosion occurred. The explosion was preceded by a low rumbling sound resembling an earthquake which made the earth tremble and startled the whole camp."

"I looked toward the mine and out of the mouth of the tunnel and two air shafts came a great volume of smoke and dust which continued for nearly a minute. Out of the two air shafts, each of which is seven feet in diameter, there were fully from two to three feet in diameter were shot into the air and broken into splinters."

"Rocks were thrown over the camp for a distance of a quarter of a mile. In fact, it rained rock, broken timbers and all kinds of debris for fully a minute and many people were injured by being struck with these missiles."

"Immediately after the explosion, which was for all the world like a volcanic eruption, the wildest excitement prevailed. Men, women and children rushed to the mouth of the tunnel and women whose husbands were in the mine, had to be brought away by miners to keep them from being killed by deadly fumes from the mouth of the tunnel."

The shaft in which the accident occurred works 80 men and it is believed that at least 60 men were in the mine at the time.

News of the explosion brought assistance from the adjacent camps and tonight hundreds of men are trying to get into the mine. Deadly fumes overcame the rescuers frequently, but their

Better stir up your liver a little! Not much, just a little

Just enough to start the bile nicely. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime is all you need. These pills act directly on the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick-headache. Sugar-coated, all vegetable. Sold for over 60 years.

J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

places are immediately taken by others, ready to risk their lives. It is not thought possible that any one in the mine can escape death, if they are not all dead already.

It will be impossible to secure names of the dead and injured tonight. Nearly all the miners employed are Slavs. The mine is a new one, opened only a year ago and extended 2,000 feet into the hill. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by dust.

Only one body has been recovered, that of T. Buran, a driver, who was just entering the tunnel when the explosion occurred. He was torn and burned almost beyond recognition. All miners within a radius of two miles have been shut down and the miners are on the way to assist in rescuing the bodies of the victims.

DONATIONS OF EXHIBITS.

Secy. Shaw Forwards Rules and Regulations to Pres. Francis.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—The secretary of the treasury has forwarded to President Francis rules and regulations intended to facilitate the operation of the act of Congress encouraging donations of exhibits to institutions of various kinds. This act was passed at the last session of Congress upon the recommendation of Congressman James T. McNamara in the house and Senator F. M. Cockrell in the senate.

It provides for the withdrawal free of duty of any articles and materials donated to "incorporated institutions, established for religious, philosophical, educational and research literary purposes, or to any state or municipal corporation." The act of Congress states that "the exhibition bonds given on original entry of the articles are to be cancelled only on the production of evidence satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury, showing the donation and the bonafide acceptance of the articles and materials." The secretary of the treasury in the rules to regulate these donations, says:

"Deliveries of articles and materials thus donated will be permitted on entry either for consumption or for transportation and re-exportation, only upon the filing of proper letters of presentation and acceptance at the port of St. Louis, and the liquidation of such entries free of duty at the ports of destination will be made and final delivery permitted only upon the execution and filing of the bond provided for in the act."

Earthquake in Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Meade and Dodge City, in southwestern Kansas, last night. People were awakened and windows and dishes rattled. No damage was done.

The earthquake shocks were recorded on the seismograph in the weather bureau exhibit at the world's fair.

Japanese Ordered Home.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 28.—G. Wakimoto, who is in charge of hundreds of Japanese employed as section men and in other capacities on the Union Pacific railroad, has been notified by the Japanese consul that all members of the First and Second army reserves are ordered to return home at once for active service. Mr. Wakimoto says that over 50 members of the two reserves are located in Colorado, over 600 in Utah, and about 500 on the railroads in Wyoming.

JUDGE PARKER ON KNOX INTERVIEW

Having Been Approved by President May Be Treated as Administration Statement.

A LITTLE LEGAL FENCING

Respects Paid to the Wright Interview —Draws Attention to Taylor's Failure to Challenge Figures.

Esopus, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Judge Parker addressed today a delegation composed largely of farmers from Orange and Rockland counties, New York. The delegation arrived at Rosemount by boat and marched up the winding road to Judge Parker's home, where they were received on the veranda. Judge Parker said:

"No more satisfactory evidence of the widespread public interest in the attempt to control the elections by means of great corporations and trusts need be looked for than that furnished by the president and his late attorney general, Knox. Knox was bidden to the presence of the president for a consultation. About what? About the inequity of large contributions? Contributions being made by gigantic corporations and trusts? Not at all, but rather to devise means by which the force of the statement of this commonly accepted fact could be parried. The outcome was an interview by Senator Knox. Care was taken to preface the interview with the statement that it met the approval of the president. It may be treated, therefore, as an administrative statement. There are many of them these days. Two or three of them I shall make reference to today."

"Now this long statement of Senator Knox had nothing whatever to do with the question upon which the public mind. Shall the creations of government—many of which pursue illegal methods—control our elections; control them by means belonging to their stockholders—monies not given in the open and charged up on the books as money paid for political purposes, but hidden away by false bookkeeping?"

"Senator Knox has been at some pains hitherto to prove that, with all his learning, he does not know all about the common law. It hardly seems possible, however, that he does not know the rule that allegations of the complaint not denied by the answer are thereby admitted. He does not deny—nor could he—that these contributions were made. If he could have done so, of course he would. If he can do so now, he is invited to do so."

"This interview was intended to create a cloud of dust behind which he hoped to hide the charge he did not answer, and could not answer. That charge is that vast sums of money have been contributed for the control of this election and aid of the administration by corporations and trusts."

"In raising it should be said that Senator Knox on this occasion—as on others, referred to the fact I am of the opinion, and have said so—that existing law affords an adequate remedy against illegal combinations. He says the law is insufficient, and argues that, therefore, I am not in favor of breaking up illegal combinations."

"The senator is not ingenious. Had he been he would have said that in every instance in which I have expressed the belief that the law as it stands is sufficient to protect the people, and that nothing is lacking except public officials willing to enforce the law, I have added—in terms or in substance—that if my view in that respect is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation with constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection."

"What the few, plain unambiguous sentences uttered by me on the subject of illegal combinations mean and what they are understood to mean, by those who control the combinations, is evinced in part by the great activity of their leading officers in favor of the election of my opponent. That activity may perhaps account in no small measure for the ability of both the Populist and Socialist parties to prosecute expensive campaigns—campaigns that appear to be prosecuted largely in aid of the Republican party."

"The administration also put out a cablegram from Gov. Wright of the Philippines commission, in reply to some quotations made by me in a speech delivered on the 15th day of October. The words quoted were the careful utterances of a man who has spent four months in the Philippines studying the conditions there. He is vouched for by Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Herbert Welch and Moorehead Storey in these words:

"He has had exceptional opportunities for learning the truth. For his entire honesty, his skill as a trained investigator, his judgment in weighing evidence and his reliability as a witness, we vouch."

"The evidence upon which his conclusions were based will be found, I am informed, in the Evening Post of today, and probably in other papers. The article is too long to be quoted in this brief address, but I ask you, and through you the American people to examine Gov. Wright's cablegram in connection with that report and then answer these questions:

"Do you believe the man thus vouched for by six of the best citizens in this country, who is likely to be prejudiced, the man having no motive but to learn the truth, or the governor who may be in some measure responsible for unfortunate conditions?"

"Is the governor's report of such a character as to justify an expenditure by the government of several hundred dollars to cable a part of my speech to Manila and to receive his reply by cable? It was not government business. It was political business. The cablegram to Gov. Wright and the reply were intended to aid the Republican campaign. The message to him began:

"The Democratic candidate for president on the 15th of the present month in a public address said:

"If a few hundred dollars may be expended to assist the prosecution of a political campaign, why may not the money from the treasury be employed for any purpose that will help the campaign? How do we know but it is? This is one of the evidences of the growth of imperialism. The head of the government 'can do no wrong.' An assault upon his policy is an assault upon the people, and hence the people's money can be legitimately used for his vindication."

"Judge Parker read from a newspaper clipping of the above address. Secretary of the Treasury Horace A. Taylor, in which that official criticized Judge Parker's speech, charging official extravagance. The speaker commented:

"Now you will observe that he nowhere challenges the figures given by me. They cannot be questioned. They show that after taking the \$50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal and rights this government spent \$100,000,000 more last year than it did seven years ago, under a Democratic administration."

"Nor does Mr. Taylor deny that the expenses of the receipts, last year, were over \$40,000,000. Nor does he deny that for the first 60 days of this year the expenses exceeded the receipts by \$24,000,000. In this connection I call your attention to the fact that the expenditures so far this year are greater than they were a year ago for the same period."

"Since the 30th day of June there has been spent \$198,631,977. During a like period last year there was spent \$179,168,897. We have an increase, therefore, this year of over \$19,000,000 in less than a third of a year. And our expenses last year were \$40,000,000 greater in our history. One other fact should be noted. The deficit for the present fiscal year to Oct. 25 is over \$21,000,000, as against \$11,412,204 for identically the same period last year."

"Judge Parker read orders issued by department officials at Washington to prove his assertion, denied by Mr. Taylor, that there were administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statements of estimates upon which future appropriations would be based."

"The speaker then took up the tariff, dwelling upon the burdens of the farmers. He asked: 'Suppose a collector of the United States Steel corporation should come to each of you and ask you to contribute \$1 or \$5 or \$25 a year toward the support of that corporation, would you do it? Is there any argument that could possibly be adduced that would persuade you that it is for the good of the country that you should, with hundreds of thousands of others make a small contribution each year toward the greater profit which would result to that institution? Certainly not. Is it not just as absurd for you to contribute to that corporation and every time you buy a shovel, a plow, a sewing machine, a moving machine or other article containing steel you are contributing a very substantial part of the purchase price toward swelling the profits of the steel interests.'

"We have sold steel rails in foreign countries, after paying the cost of transportation, at \$19 a ton. At the same time we demanded, and received from our consumers, \$23 a ton. That is a difference of \$4 a ton. Our people are compelled to pay that difference to the home manufacturer, though they know the same manufacturer is paying the freight to other countries and selling the same article there for \$16 a ton. In other words, of every \$15.00 we pay for steel rails nearly 50 cents is an assessment made by the tariff law upon the buyer for the benefit of the manufacturer."

Judge Parker told of the combinations of the manufacturers whose object was to make the farmer, laborer and business man continue to pay the high prices which the tariff duties made possible in this country without competition."

"These combinations," he said, "are trying to give success to the Republican party because that party and its president have notified the country that they stand pat on the tariff, that means that they will not interfere with it. Now the building up of these combinations, usually called trusts, was promoted by excessive tariff duties, but it has been extended far beyond the plans of the originators. That their operation of most of them has proven harmful to the general public good cannot be questioned."

Judge Parker described the oppression of the stock raiser, the retailer and the consumer by the beef trust, and continued:

TEA

Good tea is within the means of all; it's the cheapest of drinks; it's almost cheaper than water.

Your grace returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

stated by President Jefferson in his first inaugural address."

THE EVENING POST LETTER.

New York, Oct. 27.—The communication on Philippine affairs to which Judge Parker alluded in his speech today is a five-column letter in the Evening Post signed by H. Parker Willis and addressed to Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, Herbert Welch and Moorehead Storey and by them transmitted to Judge Parker. It reviews at length conditions in the Philippines where the writer spent four months, and sums them up as follows:

"We have in fact destroyed the public building of the country; inflicted continuous crop losses during a period of six years; ravaged and burned large sections of territory; produced conditions leading to the death of many of the farm animals and to serious human and animal epidemics; brought foreign trade to an unprofitable condition by our tariff legislation; inaugurated a tremendously expensive government for the benefit of foreign office holders, established a partisan judiciary; crowded the prisons and jails to overflowing; to the gallows the best and most patriotic of the native leaders."

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Next Meeting Will be Held in Portland, Or.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—The principal business before the Transmississippi congress today was a discussion of resolutions. Thirty recommendations embracing various subjects have been presented. Thomas H. Burton, Portland, Or., chairman of the executive committee, recommended that the salaries of United States congressmen be increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. The resolution of B. F. Thubert of New York asks that Congress place its headquarters in Portland, Or., picketing, boycotting, union labels and similar devices of organized labor.

Portland, Or., was selected as the place for the next meeting of the congress. The Transmississippi congress today adopted unanimous resolutions.

"We recommend liberal expenditures for the improvement of rivers and harbors by the federal government as one of the best and wisest methods of appropriating public funds. We recommend that Congress make sufficient appropriation to complete the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river and the harbors of San Pedro and Oakland, Cal. We recommend the improvement and adequate protection of all Pacific coast ports from British Columbia to the Mexican border. It is the sense of this congress that there should be immediate construction of a naval station at some point on the southwestern Pacific coast."

"We favor the passage by Congress of a law amending the interstate commerce act so that it shall definitely prohibit common carriers from limiting or restricting their common law liability by any general or special notice. We petition the congress of the United States to enact legislation empowering the interstate commerce commission, when a rate or practice complained of is found to be discriminating or unreasonable, to require that change shall be made, what determination shall be operative within 30 days, and so continue until overruled or suspended under judicial proceedings."

"We recommend that all the principal big-tree groves in California be secured by the United States government and held for park purposes."

"We favor statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and in joining these two territories into one state we urge upon Congress the importance of a spirit of fairness."

"As an act of justice to Alaska and to those desiring to go there, we favor a sectional survey of said region. And we favor the amending of the homestead laws pertaining to the lands of Alaska, so that any citizen of the United States may acquire 320 acres by settlement, residence or cultivation, providing that the applicant is not the owner of 160 acres of land and wishes said 320 acres for home purposes."

"We favor the union of labor and the combination of capital as the proper means to advance the public good. We condemn any act of either combined labor or capital that in any way abridges the natural rights of men. We recommend the enforcement of the Sherman act of 1890, and to that end urge Congress to pass an amendment to that act, making it the duty of all United States district attorneys to prosecute all unions of labor or capital whenever evidence making a prima facie case of the breach of the terms of the act are presented. And we recommend the appointment of a special commission by Congress to investigate the arbitration laws of New Zealand and other countries which may have such laws. We recommend to the several states and

BOILS AND ERUPTIONS

Have been suffering from Impure Blood for many years, having Boils and other Eruptions. Having heard of S. S. S. I decided to try it, and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. I intend to continue to use it, as I believe it to be the best Blood Medicine on the market.

Cleveland, Tenn. W. K. DETERS.

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Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system. No "will power" can lead the stomach membranes which have been burned and seared by alcohol.

"ORRINE" permanently removes the craving for liquor by acting directly on the affected organs, restoring the stomach and digestive organs to normal conditions, improving the appetite and restoring the health.

NO SANITARIUM TREATMENT.

To cure without patient's knowledge, buy Orrine No. 1; for voluntary treatment, buy Orrine No. 2.

11 per box. Cures effected or money refunded. "Book on Drunkenness" (sealed) free on request. Orrine mailed sealed on receipt of \$1.00 by THE ORRINE CO., Washington, D. C.

Sold and recommended by Smith Drug Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Is Now Open. Rates from 75c.

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AT

Newman's

You can take away

any Ladies' shoe in the

house for—

\$3.00

Regardless of its value.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT NO. 20.

The Revenue Mining Company, Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors held on the 15th day of October, 1904, an assessment of one cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to Herbert T. Hills, Secretary, at 58 Board of Trade Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 15th day of November, 1904, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 1st day of December, 1904, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of conducting sale.

HERBERT T. HILLS, Secretary.

58 Board of Trade Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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PERRY DAVIS

The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—coughs, colds, sore throat.

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Saturday Specials!

A NEW LOT OF STREET HATS, bought at less than the manufacturers' cost.

Choice \$1.50

21-Inch Black Amazon Plumes on sale at \$1.25

25 per cent reduction on all fine Patterns over \$10.00 each.

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OUR PRICES ARE WONDERFUL!

OUR COODS ARE MARVELOUS!

OUR SERVICE COMPLETE!

We change Boys into PANTS. We turn the shabby genteel into FASHION.

Change—You are turned into an OVERCOAT.

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HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation, or weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.